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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 2018

[*on the report of the First Committee (A/73/510 and A/73/510/Corr.1)*]

73/53. Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/45 N of 10 December 1996, 52/38 G of 9 December 1997, 53/77 M of 4 December 1998, 54/54 H of 1 December 1999, 55/33 G of 20 November 2000, 56/24 P of 29 November 2001 and 57/81 of 22 November 2002, its decision 58/519 of 8 December 2003, as well as its resolutions 59/82 of 3 December 2004, 61/76 of 6 December 2006, 63/62 of 2 December 2008, 65/67 of 8 December 2010, 67/50 of 3 December 2012, 69/60 of 2 December 2014 and 71/64 of 5 December 2016, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures",

Convinced that a comprehensive and integrated approach towards certain practical disarmament measures often is a prerequisite to maintaining and consolidating peace and security and thus provides a basis for effective post-conflict peacebuilding; such measures include collection and responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of weapons obtained through illicit trafficking or illicit manufacture as well as of stockpiled weapons and ammunition declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements, particularly with regard to small arms and light weapons, unless another form of disposition or use has been officially authorized and provided that such weapons have been duly marked and registered; confidence-building measures; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; demining; and conversion,

Noting with satisfaction that the international community is more than ever applying such practical disarmament measures, especially with regard to the growing problems arising from the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition, which pose a threat to peace and security and reduce the prospects for economic and social development in many regions, particularly in post-conflict situations,

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Welcoming the evolution of the "second generation" concept for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which takes into account increasingly complex peacekeeping environments characterized by, inter alia, political instability and a prevalence of weapons and ammunition, and which integrates innovative approaches, such as fostering community violence reduction programmes, to better address needs on the ground,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2171 (2014) of 21 August 2014, in which the Council affirmed that a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy should include practical disarmament and other measures to contribute to combating the proliferation of and illicit trade in arms,

Recalling also its resolution 71/56 of 5 December 2016 on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, in which it recognized the valuable contribution of women to practical disarmament measures carried out at the local, national, subregional and regional levels in the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict, and in promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Emphasizing that the meaningful participation of women must be ensured in disarmament, including mine action and the control of small arms and light weapons,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, which was established by the Secretary-General to bring about a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to the complex and multifaceted global problems related to small arms,

Welcoming also the report of the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[1] in which the Review Conference, inter alia, underlined the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action[2] and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument)[3] for attaining Goal 16 and target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[4] and called for the further strengthening of international cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

Reaffirming the importance of the early designation of the President of the Review Conference and the Chair of future meetings on the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and encouraging the relevant regional group to make such a nomination, if possible, at least one year in advance of the meeting,

Welcoming the practice of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in regularly providing information in presentations, in hard copy and online, regarding requests for assistance from States as presented in their national reports under the Programme of Action,[5] with a view to facilitating the matching of assistance needs with available resources,

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[1] A/CONF.192/2018/RC/3.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[3] See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

[4] Resolution 70/1.

[5] Available at https://smallarms.un-arm.org/international-assistance.

Welcoming also the sustainable operation of the flexible, voluntary United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, pursuant to the Programme of Action and the outcome of the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 71/64;[7]

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of United Nations-mandated peacekeeping missions, as appropriate and with the consent of the host State, to include practical disarmament measures aimed at addressing the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including through weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes and enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, as well as relevant training programmes, with a view to promoting and implementing an integrated comprehensive and effective weapons management strategy that would contribute to a sustainable peacebuilding process, and, in so doing, strive to achieve the goals set out in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security;

3. *Also welcomes* the expert discussions organized within the Group of Interested States for Practical Disarmament Measures in 2017 and 2018;

4. *Encourages* Member States in a position to do so to financially contribute to the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation;

5. *Encourages* States parties to the Arms Trade Treaty[8] in a position to do so to financially contribute to the Treaty voluntary trust fund;

6. *Welcomes* the synergies within the multi-stakeholder process, including Governments, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, in support of practical disarmament measures and the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;[2]

7. *Decides* to remain attentive to the matter.

45th plenary meeting
5 December 2018

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[6] A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, annexes I and II.
[7] A/73/168.
[8] See resolution 67/234 B.